bloodless victory. CONCLUSIONS. I do not wish to be understood as blaming any individual. I was most favorably impressed, last Fall, with the bearing of Gen. McClellan, and with his evident success in resolving order out of chaos. I have deprecated the popular impatience with the inaction of the army of the Potomac during the Winter and insisted that the organizing power which ter, and insisted that the organizing power which I do not wish to be understood as blaming any inemploying (modestly speaking) average powers of deduction—I cannot escape the following conclu-

First: That the topographical character of the posi-

strategic position of any importance. Fourth: That the strongest of the Rebel works master.

was inferior, both in construction and armament, to the weakest of our forts on the Virginia side of Washington.

more than 75,000 men.

they was hurryin' off, that you would be here Sunday into the wild country, turning my horse's head in the night."

The batteries on the Potomac were vacated in haste, immediately after Gen. Hooker was orTHE COUNTRY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Manassas was Conquered by One

Journals which make conflicting statements as to filth and tillage" evident than in Gonzalo's imagin-New-Jersey regiment of infantry, is entitled to the wood are sparse and scanty, plenty of recently-bewn treville, are apparently ignorant that both were pre- There is no vegetation, no grass, no very accurately-

New-England State. of Massachusetts, a Yankee peddler, some say, whose of men, horses and vehicles. Suppose a country so name is unfortunately not yet in our possession, of hilly as almost to deserve the title of mountainous, roving propensities, and believed to be laboring under with attendant declivities and ravines, a monstrons all persone in their right mind, was crazy enough to named Fort Lyon (after our Missouri hero) upon make a forward movement. Our pickets, probably a breezy elevation, its cannon commanding the considering it impossible that a monomanise could vicinity for five or six miles in every direction; add McClellen of his well-camed laurels, did not pretent and you have the general aspect of my present him from pushing beyond our lines. He flanked the locality. het a single front, took possession of the Court-House and village, where he was welcomed by the steeng Union feeling of the remaining inhabitants as strong Union feeling of the remaining inhabitants as a deliverer and regaled with bacon and wretched whisky. On Sunday he manched on toward Centre-wille, and after a thorough reconnoiseance, stormed the Rebel works there, and although there were cannon to the left of him and cannon to the right of him and cannon to the left of him and cannon to the right of him, as well as cannon in front, made a breach large enough to admit the whole body under his command, and took possession and occupied the place on Sunday night, in the name of Yankeedoro, hoisting a ranging. Here, too, the people assured him that they had suffered for the Union, and desired to be surrounding territory, has lapsed informally into the Virginians, North Carolinians, and Georgians. They had taken the cannon away, too. Most of 'em was possession of our national Uncle, as represented by had taken the cannon away, too. Most of 'em was possession and occupied the place on Sunday night, in the name of Yankeedoro, hoisting a Summer's heat and the Winter's cold; and worse they were pretty well armed with Enfield rifles or shot-guns, but some had only knives and hickory clubs. An Arkansas company fought only with bowie-knives—Summer's heat and the abominable mud, shapsodically designed. Here, too, the people assured him that than either, the abominable mud, shapsodically designed. They have sojourned here for but some had only knives and hickory clubs. An Arkansas company fought only with bowie-knives—Summer's heat and the Winter's cold; and worse that the name of Yankeedoro, hoisting a Summer's heat and the Winter's cold; and worse that the name of Yankeedoro, hoisting a Summer's heat and the Winter's cold; and worse that the name of Yankeedoro, hoisting a Summer's heat and the worse that the same of Yankeedoro and occupied the place on Summer's heat and the worse that the name of Yankeedoro, hoisting a Summer's heat and the same described by the dataset of the cannon away, too. Most of 'em was one that taken the cannon away, too. Most of 'em was one had only knives and hickory clubs. An Arkansas company fought only with bowie-knives—where the same than the cannon away, too. Most of 'em was one had only knives and hickory clubs. An Arkansas company fought only with bowie-knives—where the same than the cannon away, too. Most of 'em was one had only kni

cannon were also Union now, and "Halled him with feverial lips."

lieve them, had cautiously moved forward. At mid-

forward. In the course of Monday, detachments of the Army of the Potomac reached Fni fax and Cen-At two o'clock of that day Gen. McClellan easily puzzled by a dexterous use of the technology of parted with his wife, according to the approved Hector ficer. I hear on good authority, that several and Andromache fashion, and, amid the waving of efficers of high rank have declared to-day: "The bandkerchiefs from the most highly-born ladies of fortifications at Centerville were perfectly impreg- Washington, attended by more or fewer of his forty fortifications at Centerville were perfectly impregnable." Impregnable? Good God! What contemptible ideas they must entertain of our gallant
soldiery! I have seen Cerro Gordo: the position at
Centreville is not so strong—yet we took Cerro Gordo.

Senators agree, cost the country \$200,000,000, took I have seen Chapultepec: it is five times as formithe field. On Tuesday he reached Centreville. -yet we took it. I have seen Narva: the hill is Then and there the Massachusetts civilian turned twice as steep, and twice as high; yet 8,000 Swedes, over the Rebel strongholds to the four corps d'armée Should's change be made in the command of the Army of the Potomac, we trust that the unknown of course, that we should be so obliging as to attack Massachusetts man who conquered Manassas, will the Rebels just where they could most easily defend, receive the promotion be deserves. It is not true

of the Contrabunds.

From Another Correspondent.

had molded a demoralized military mob into obe-artillery and departing soldiers, horsemen spurred dient capacity for action should be allowed to de-and splashed hither and taither through its muddy velop its plan in its own good time, without inter- streets; its windows were thronged by spectators. nee. It is for those in authority to judge where its Long Bridge was a mere procession of troops and the blame lies. But, using my eyes and my ears- cannon, their faces and muzzles turned steadfastly and

Hurried off by the fever of the occasion, I quitted the capital under an aspect which I shall long remember, and which for excitement and interest could tion at Manaesas has been wholly misunderstood. only have been paralleled by the morning of the Instead of a high plain, with ascending terraces, disastrons day of Bull Run, anticipating a night-ride furnishing concentric lines of defense, it is a low of twenty or thirty miles in order to overtake the plair, of which the only natural advantage is the division reportially assigned to me. I had been told stream of Bull Run, with a low bluff bank. ream of Bull Run, with a low bluff bank.

that "Heintzelman's" was moving, and though I might have distrusted the assumed celerity in connaturally formidable to an advance from Fairfax, has nection with such a body of men, I floundered and no flank or rear defenses, is imperfectly fortified, and, splashed down the dirty mile that lies between Penufrom all indications, never had any heavy siege sylvania Avenue to the Alexandria Ferry at good ans.

That the three or four small forts near Mafor the disloyal side of the Potomac, and to be, five Dassas Junction, on an open plain, do not constitute a minutes afterward, agreeably undeceived as to the necessity of such exertion by a friendly quarter-

ALEXANDRIA. Accordingly, I rode leisurely through that admirable sample of a third-rate Virginia city, Alexandria, Fifth: That the Rebels never had, at any time, in which loves the Union no better at this hour than or all the camps between Centreville and Manassas, the morning of Ellsworth's assassination, albeit it is now obliged to mutter i shate covertly, or at most Sixth: That an advance of our whole army, made like the superannuated ogre Pope in Pilgrim's Progany time since the first of November last, would ress, to scowl in impotent defiance at the passer-by. very likely have reached Manassas with as much ex- Its streets were in their normal aspect of Spring filth pedition and as little loss as the advance at this time. in its main thorougfare a great gap of smoldering and It is scarcely likely that the Rebels, who have been, smoking ruins indicated the past locality of a batch all along, so well informed as to our strength and of its few really handsome stores, and around the our contemplated movements, would have hazarded Provost's office there clustered a handful of idlers, an engagement which must have resulted disastrously desperately sympathetic in behalf of a dozen newlycaptured Rebels within. Making a slight detour to enced this under the pines of Camp Dis- enjoy the spectacle of the ruined slave-pen of which appointment—I close it at Washington. There are we have heard so much—where certain of Uncle many little incidents of this excursion which I must Sam's blue-coated "Yankees" were gymnastically relate, but enough for to-day. One reflection, how- disporting themselves, and laborers at work tearing ever, must be added before I close. The intelligent down the building (may it prove symbolical of the contraband whom I conversed with at Manassas told result of the war!) I gladly left decayed, dingy, me distinctly, in these words: "They said, when and depressing Alexandria behind me, and rode out

in haste, immediately after Gen. Hooker was ordered to cross the river. The press is wisely subjected to censership, at such a crisis, but the true jected to censership, at such a crisis, but the true spies are here in Washington, undetected and unspies are he will supply a few details.

In the first place all the fences are gone-used up for firewood. Many of the farm-houses ditto-de-stroyed piece-meal, either for the building of shantles. Washingoon, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

The true history of the conquest of the Rebel b rracks or for fuel. Then the crops—all indications strongholds in Virginia has not yet been written. of them have disappeared—there is no more "bourne b rracks or for fuel. Then the crops-all indications whether Col. Averill's Pennsylvania Cavalry, or a ary kingdom in the Tempest. Trees also and brashhonor of being the first to enter the works at Cen- stumps suggesting the past existence of the former. reded some hours by an advance corps, hailing from designed roads, only earth, for the most part just emerging from its two months' condition of mud-all Last Saturday night or Sunday morning a citizen intersected, cut up and crossed by innumerable tracks rejudice the success of the Union army or rob Gen. on the summits and sides of the surrounding hills,

they had suffered for the Union, and desired to be paid damages. After receiving the congrutulations of these oppressed and suffering patriots, the Massa-chusetts leader turned to contemplate the intrenchments which he had no so it is fearful to think of. Any number of menth ago it is fearful to think of. Any number of menth ago it is fearful to think of. They were pretty well clad and fed, had daunted, he met them half-way, shot one man dead, and wind, it is fast freeh pork and bread, but no coffee for a long time, and was gratified with a splendid rear view of ten had niggers to wait on 'em (?)—they couldn't get their spurs. ments, which he had won by strategy and without mud-Pythass, inclusive of the old original one ad- along no how without us. The colored people knew

He contemplated in mute astonishment these sheep hour after my arrival in camp, with the assurance papers regularly. in lions' skins, black-muzzled but wooden "qua- that we should hardly receive marching orders for a I mentioned the tenor of President Lincoln's recent away, leaving them exposed to sight, while unclean kers," forced into the service of Slavery. But aware day or two). I write in the other devoted to general Emancipation message, and asked whether the birds and beasts were gorging on human flesh, and that the war was to be "short but desperate," deter- official business. It stretches from front to rear, is speaker thought it probable under any circumstances, this at a stone's throw of the dwellings of white mined to make that "general movement upon the accommodated with a stove, a undry deales, camp- that the South would attempt the abolition of Slavery. people-white outside. Tenderly, but with deep insurgent forces," in conformity with the President's stools, maps, and a steepant apparatus, which farfirst was order, which although fixed for February nickes a ticking accommonate to all that is occurunder de ground fixet!" There were some black traitor who planned and executed the murders, those first war order, which, although fixed for February nishes a ticking accompaniment to all that is occurunder do ground fest!" There were some black
22, he was the first on the Potomac to carry into ring. Out of doors the sun shines gloriously, the regiments, composed, my informant believed, of free effect, on Monday morning he pushed on. Crossing morning breeze blows fresh and free; over the hill-negroes, but not at Manassas; plenty of them down Bull Run, pursuing the flying foe across the historic tops, fluttering our newly-hoisted Stz. - Spangled Ban- South, guarding the coasts. All the colored folks fields of the 21st of July, he approached Manazas, ner in front of the door, and affording delicious greet- were for the Union, "of course, Sar; Dey believe and, without firing a shot, took possession and halted for the night. Satisfied with his achievements, he officers converse on the piazza, others are bosy John Brown and of the song about him; he was the determined to make no further pursuit, at present, enough in-doors, horses stand picketed a round, senbut to reat upon his laurels in Washington as commanders higher in rank, if not superior in capacity, thing is as cheery as may be and decideally unlike future prospects of this dusky chattel who, as he can ascertain the disposition made of them by our an advance. We hear of movements on the part stated, was a Kentuckian born, a Mississippian by authorities is—none at all. Two who had just come Meantime the Grand Army of the Potomac, of other divisions, but suppose that the evacuation compulsory adoption, and, four days ago, a slave of in I heard catechised. They had belonged to the which this advance corps was not a part, having of Manussas and the falling back of the Rebels for one John Calhoun of Claiborne County, in that relearned from some fugitive claves, who knew no sixty miles to ______, has effected a change in the pudiatory state—I inquired how he proposed to main-

> position. NEGRO PUCIFIVES FROM MANASSAS,

THE POSITION AT NEW-MADRID. SCALE OF MILES NO GOLCONDA OHIO NVER CAPE GIRARDEAU METROPOLIS GOLCONDA HLAND OUND CITY PADUCAH COMMERCE Ochro Aruton Ra CAIRO PIRD'S POINT BUFFINGTON COLUMBUS 3 NEW MADRID SENATE.... Washington, March 14, 1861.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.), from the Naval Committee reported back the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make equitable arrangements with contractors for steam machinery, who have failed to perform their contracts, and to remit the penalties. Fassed.

Mr. WH.SON (Rep., Mass), from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or division, without regard to seniority. It also gives the President power to dismiss any efficient from the service if he sees fit without a courtmartial. 1'd No. 10 3 UNION CITY MEKENZIE Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) objected to the latter portion, as giving the President too much power. Mr. McDOUGALL, Deno., Cal.) also objected. The resolution was laid over.
Mr. HALE introduced a bill to authorize the building of a steam iron-clad ram and steam gunboats; also to complete Steven's battery.

The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 for the rate; \$13,000,000 for the gunboats, and \$700,000 for the completion of Stevene's battery.

The bill was referred.
Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N.Y.) introduced a bill to confiscate the property of Rebels. Keferred.
On motion of Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) the bill to authorize the settlement of claims for certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Lousiana was taken up and passed. 5 HUMBOLD1 4 SOSCEOLA, JACKSON BROWNSVILLE RANDOLPH SOMERVILLE CAMP FORT HABRIS MEMPHIS CHARLESTON R.P. TO CHARLESTON GRAND JUNG CORINTH P M HOLLY SPRINGS G. WOOL WORTH O to which the Rebels have yielded. Doubtless the master could get along in the world as well, were he

telegraph has already flashed the general particulars cast adrift in a similar manner. to you, yet the details obtained vira roce may claim. I have seen few pleasanter things than the afterto the proper authorities.

They were a picturesque group—six sturdy "boys,

Roughly, but stortly clad in homespur garments and, with one exception, well shed, the eldest might have seen 40 years, the others averaging little more than 30. Thoroughly African in appearance, their black faces and white, glistening teeth (the latter irresistibly suggestive of huge, closely-set grains of Indian corn) beamed with satisfaction at the successful result of their Hegira, as they leaned sunning themselves against the side of the house, answering the questions put to them, and laughing gleefully at the expense of their recent "owners."

When I approached, the elder, a thick-mt, heavilyouilt negro was displaying an old revolver, a "fiveshooter" of Colt's pattern, duly capped and loaded, and declaring that he had made up his mind before leaving Manassas to escape or die. He and his party reckoned they had ten shots among 'em. Directly

bravest man that ever lived.

better than to tell the truth to their enemies, who, plans of Gen. McClellan, and incidentally in our distant himself. He satisfied his smile rippled into a sation from my memoranda at the time: fin the absence of white testimony, hesitated to be position. grin-and he responded: That he was All Right; that he had raised garden truck, and perfectly under night on Sunday several divisions took up their Contrabands and strugglers have their coming in stood carpentering. And, really, he seemed quite march toward Manassas. Light cavalry scoured all day yesterday, all confirming the malested-for ready to launch himself upon the untried experiment the roads, skirmishers felt the woods, columns of flight which seems less improbable than and been of individual responsibility, on the strength of these infantry, supported by artillery, marched steadily supposed in view of the masterly outflanking process ridiculous accomplishments. I wonder if his ex-

because he (Powell) had always acted with strict inconversation: the six escaped slaves seat off under conversation: the six escaped slaves seat off under cereort of a single soldier—not, as an officer humanely, explained to them, to prison or punishment, but that they might be fed and cared for, and, after they had read their story, receive their first vital experience of God's truth—that He created all men free and equal.

Col. Geary's Tew Days' Campaign.

From Auchter Correspondent.

Hitzanogoven, Loudon Co., Va., March II, 1862.

I write from a little town buried among the bills of the Shenaudoah, midway between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg. I propose to give you the results of Col. Geary stem days' campaign since he crossed the Potomac, and such of its incidents as have come within my observation or to my knowledge otherwise.

Col. Geary threw his command over the Shonandoah, at Sandy Hook, on Saturday the 1st inst., with the one casualty of six men lost by drowning, and decome and constructions and opposed coercion. Certainly there wise.

Col. Geary threw his command over the Shonandoah, at Sandy Hook, on Saturday the 1st inst., with the one casualty of six men lost by drowning, and decome construction of the concentration of the constitution, and the smeather of the Constitution, and such of its incidents as have come within my observation or to my knowledge otherwise.

Col. Geary threw his command over the Shonandoah, at Sandy Hook, on Saturday the 1st inst., with the one casualty of six men lost by drowning, and decome and the constitution of the Committee in the position of a constitution of the Committee on Resident of the constitution, and the meeting at Louisville, at which Mr. Double the constitution adopted at the meeting at Louisville, at which Mr. Double the constitution, and at which he advocated mentrality and consisting of the delays at length on the same decomposite of the Committee on Resident proposed to the constitution, and the smeather of the Constitution, and the smeather of the Consti some interest. I talked yesterday with half a dozen noon sun shone upon immediately subsequent to this of these emigrants from Secessia, now dispatched to conversation: the six escaped slaves sent off under Washington, to repeat what they here to insteered, ercort of a single soldier—not, as an officer humanely to the proper authorities.

They were a pictures que group—six sturdy "boys,"

explained to them, to prison or punishment, but that
they might be fed and cared for, and, after they had
retold their story, receive their first vital experience

doah, at Sandy Hook, on Saturday the 1st inst., with
the one casualty of six men lost by drowning, and
occupied Lovettsville, ten miles toward Leesburg, the
next day. The following week he felt his way,
pushing back the enemy's scouts. At length, by a
forced march the preceding night, he appeared before
forced march the preceding night, he appeared before

was n't afraid of them-not nigger dogs, you His trophies, beside occupying the position, were know, such as they hunts us with 'way down South stores to the amount of \$12,000 to \$15,000, 67 prisonly sport dogs. They got through the pickets oners, and 111 horses, with equipments, captured.

the shedding of blood. The enemy had, it appeared, dicted to turning up adjectively in the pages of fled in complete panic, carrying their field-pieces. Thomas Carlyle, could certainly have been comfort. gone up-ceved in, though "the Secesh" thought a to the field to-day with a squad of soldiers to give with them, but abandoning the heavy artillery, ably accommodated within it.

which there was no time to remove. These black The two front parlors of our "headquarters" are occupied as offices. That to the left is used by our General (who returned from Washington about an that may have covered the bodies had washed

> daily. Nineteen-twentieths of them have worked months on the enemy's intrenchments, a portion havcompaigning with in the Confederate service, in a Humanely apprehensive for the well-being and fe w cases actually carrying muskets. As near as I

im long's 'ed go Norf, but me wasn't gwyne Souf

bones were given a Christian depth of earth.

Forty or fifty contrabands come into Leesburg

reward movement. Our pickets, probably a breezy elevation, its cannon commanding the agit impossible that a monomaniac could information to the enemy or in any way the success of the Union synve or of Gen. adhered to neutrality, and when it changed its policy he acquisaced in it. There was a Provisional Government formed in Kentneky, but he (Powell) remained here true to the old Government, and layar to the Constitution, and he still intended to remain true. Notwithstanding this attack upon him by his colleague, he defied him (Davis) to find one sentence in any speech that he (Powell) had given and true. Notwithstanding this attack upon him by his colleague, he defied him (Davis) to find one seatence in any speech that he (Powell) had ever made breathing anything like disloyalty to the Union. He (Powell) had ever desired to preserve the Union. He might have erred in the means which he thought best for the preservation of the Union, but if so he had erred honeatly. But he (Davis) says that my purposes, if not acts, were disloyal. He (Powell) thought that nobedy but Almighty God had the right to look into a man'e heart and see his purposes, and man has not the power to search into the heart of a brother and condemn him for what he proposes to do. If the Great Jehovah should decide to appoint a vicegerent on earth to look into the hearts and purposes of men, he (Powell) thought that He would select a more amiable man than his colleague, one who was not so insity to judge, so quick to condemn, and naturally so cross. He (Powell) thought it a strange doctrine that a man should be expelled from the Senate for mere abstract opinions. Mr. Powell then referred to his votes in the war of 1812, with Great Britain, and in the war with Mexico. Where are the persons who voted against the war messures in our war with Mexico? His colleague (Davis), and Mr. Foote, and Mr. King, were then in the House of Kepresentatives, and they voted against the Loan bill, thus showing that honorable gentlemen could at times vote against "war" measures, without incurring censure or the charge of disloyalty.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) replied to Mr. Powell, de-

valty. Mr. DAVIS (Un., Ky.) replied to Mr. Powell, de-

fending the Union men of Kentucky and his own course, and contending that the course of Mr. Powell, especially since the battle of Bull Run, had been in

especially since the battle of Bull Run, had been in a state of passive hostility to the Government.

Mr. HALL (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill authorizing the President to transfer the moneys appropriated in the summer, for guaboats. Referred.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for the organization of army corps, and to organize staffs for corps and divisions. Referred.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Min.) said, as he had presented a resolution, he would say a few words.

When the resolution, was presented to him be looked.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep., Min.) said, as he had presented a resolution, he would say a few words. When the resolution was presented to him, he looked it over, and concluded that no loyal man could preside over a meeting that passed resolutions like those in the charge against Mr. Powell. But the discussion had taken a curious turn, and he had listened with attention to the remarks of Senator Powell, from which it appears that the whole people at one time advocated the doctrine of neutrality, and perhaps the Senator might have been actuated by the same feelings as those which actuated many who are now Union men; and he (Wilkinson) had now little feeling about it one way or the other.

feeling about it one way or the other.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Id.) said the Committee dinned at Leesburg. Here is the gist of the converiation from my memorands at the time:

"Why d'M you leave him?"

"Well, sa b, fust place me thinks me'd stay wid im long's 'ed go Norf, but me wasn't gwyne Souf wid him."

"Didn't he treat you well?"

"No, Sab, he was mity hard on us, he treated us."

Mr. TRUMBULLI. (Rep., Il.) said the Committee had reported against his expulsion, not because they believed in the doctrine of neutrality, for they believed in the doctrine of

nd has discharged his duties here, and although his and has discussived as ourse dere, and atmosphile opinions differ from the majority, yet that was not cause for his expansion, and there was no evidence before the Committee to show that since the people of K-ntucky had taken position, the Senator had committed any overt act favoring the rebellon. These considerations governed the Committee in his sense.

"Well, what did you come bere for ?"

s to fight, and we couldn't bore it."

off at point of bayonet numbers of Union and undeclared men, styling the act "calling out the

As to the Union sentiment in this vicinity, I au

surprised that it is so considerable and so outspoken.

Louden country must be exceptional or a fair ballot

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. -

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) objected to the lat-

of the whole South might be trusted to-morrow.

this work was all theirs.

militia."

(Straightening up as though playing a trump card.) We're here, Sah, to repote for work."
"Did you drill and help fight with your master? " Dars just whar we and him fall out; he wanted their report.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) could not see how a Senator of the United States, as late as the 10th of September, could connecl a State to resist the United States in the attempt to come into the State to crush

In my ride to-day from Drainesville, via Leesburg to this point, on every hand were evidences of the late presence of Rebels. Log mud-daubed huts, and A vote was then taken on the resolution to expels cavalry barracks of substantial make, are still stand-

YEAS-Mesers. Davis, Dixon. Harlan, Heward, Rowe, ane (Ind.), Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson ing all along the route. These, with numerous forte, quite elaborate attest two things, that they did not

11.
NAYS—Mesrs, Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Clark, Cowes, Boolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Haie, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Lane (Kan.), Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Thomson, Trambull, Wiscoy, Wilson (Mass.), Wilson (Mo.), and Wright-23.
Executive Session. Adjourned till Monday. expect to leave in a hurry, and that negroes may be of great service to an army, for the testimony is that In their retreat the Rebels pressed into use negroes and every description of Rebels. They also marched

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep., N. Y.) the House took up the Senate joint resolutions tendering the thanks of Coogress and the American people to Capt. Foote and the officers and men of his flottilla, for the gallantry exhibited by them in the recent mayal victories.

Mr. SEDGWICK briefly urged the passage of the resolution, saying that Capt. Foote was employed in a dangerous service, and if he should fall, his heirs could remember with grateful recollections the thanks voted him to-day.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Senate resolution tendering thanks to Capt. Worden was referred to the Committee on Naval affairs. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

affairs.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Pecu.) from the Special
Committee, reported the Pacific Railroad bill, which
was made the special order one week from Tuesday

sumed.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment that the provision in the bill for the collection of taxes by the Federal officers shall not apply to any State which shall through its Governor notify the President that such State will cause to be duly assessed and paid the duties and taxes prescribed by this act.

The House passed the bill authorizing an increase of the number of clerks in the office of the Assistant Trensurer at Boston.

Mr. ELIOT'S amendment to the Tax bill was di

The general provisions of the bill were then considered, including the duties of the officers, &c.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALEANY, March 14, 1802.
The bills for the relief of savings banks, in respect to lands sold for taxes, to amend the New-York Losners' Association charter, and to consolidate the several acts relative to the District Courts, New-York, were reported favorably.
Mr. WILLARD gave notice of a bill for the appointment of a Receiver-General, and for the transfer to his hands of certain trust funds now in the hands of County Treasurers.

was taken up and passed.

Several private bilts were then passed.

The case of Mr. Powell was taken up and Mr. Powell rose to speak in his own defense.

Mr. POWELL (Secession, Ky.) said that he hoped

Mr. VILLATIVE gases and for the transport treat the subject dispassionately and considerately. He thought his colleague (Davis) had been rather personal and ungracious. Courtesy might have led his colleague to notify him (Powell) that he (Davis) was going to make a complaint. The resolutions for his (Powell's) expulsion, it appears were drawn up in his colleague's handwriting, although they were presented by the Senator from Minnesota. He (Powell) gave notice to his colleague that if duty ever called him to make any charges against him colleague, had said that he (Powell) would notify him of the fact, and do it in his own proper person. His colleague had said that he (Powell) attended a treasonable meeting in the County of Owen, and that he (Powell) knew that Humphrey Marshall was organizing froops to attack Frankfort. The fact was that he (Powell) had not been in the County of Owen since 1856, and he had no knowledge that Humphrey Marshall was doing what his colleague charged. Indeed, he had a letter from Marshall, in which he denies any such thing. If he/Powell) was popular in the State of Kentucky, as his colleague charged. Indeed, he had a letter from Marshall, in which he denies any such thing. If he/Powell) was popular in the State of Kentucky, as his colleague had said; it was because he (Powell) had always acted with strict integrity. He denied that he had advocated neutrality that the property act of 1855 was then taken up in Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY'S bill to repeal the Church-Property act of 1855 was then taken up in Committee. Mr. CONNOLLY'S bill to repeal the Church-Property act of 1855 was then taken up in Committee. Mr. CONNOLLY'S poke in favor of the repeal, and against the law of 1855.

presentation to him of an album similar to that presented by Lafayette.
On motion of Mr. TOBEY the matter was referred to a select Committee.
Mr. CONNOLLY'S bill to repeal the Church-Property act of 1855 was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.
Mr. COOK said the repeal of the law would put the Catholic Church on a different footing with other churches in the State. He could see no good resson for the repeal of the act.
Mr. CONNOLLY spoke in favor of the repeal, and against the law of 1855.
Mr. WOODRUFF argued at length on the same side, urging the repeal of the law, declaring it had been passed under a state of excitement. The bill was unnecessary and harmful.
Mr. BRADLEY also argued against the law of 1855, and advocated the repeal of that act.
Progress was then reported on the bill.
The bill introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF, relating to the District Courts, New-York, was reported forwardly. The bill remedies the evils arising out

The following bins were reported involutions the Standing Committee:

Concerning the Eric Railroad.

To prevent the traffic in swill milk, with an amendment. This bill is the same as was sent to the Associated Press last night. The clause inserted by the Senste, requiring swill milk carts to have the name of the proprietor and the words "Swill Milk" printed thereon, being stricken out by the Committee. To confer the power to inspect steam boilers on the

Relating to taxes and assessments in New York.

To prevent bribery and corruption at elections.

To amend the Equalization laws.

For the construction of a railroad in Tenth and ther streets, New-York.

To regulate the business of pawnbroking.

To aid in the construction of the Albany and Supplements.

nebanna Railroad.
Mr. BARTLETT moved to make the bill the

Mr. BARTLETT moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. DEPEW announced that there would be a minority report, and moved to lay the motion on the table until that was presented. Carried.

To incorporate the Fireman's Institute, New-York.

Mr. ANDRUS reported a bill for the adjustment and payment of the arrearages of the State Prison contracts, and moved to make the bill the special

Mr. ALVORD said the bill was for the profit of

the contractors.

The motion was lost.

Mr. FIERCE reported a general bill to provide for the payment of the claims for organizing, subsisting, and equipping the troops, and moved the bill forward to a second Committee of the Whole on

Tuesday.

Mr. PRINGLE reported adversaly the bill to com-On motion of Mr. LALOR the bill was recom-

mended for further consideration.

Mr. PRINGLE reported the Metropolitan Health
dil, being a substitute for all the bills before the

Mr. LEAMY made a minority report against the

Ommittee.

Mr. LEAMY made a minority report against the bill to allow allous to hold real estate.

Mr. GRAY reported a bill to provide reimburgement to persons for loss of equipments worn out in the service of the United States.

Mr. CALLAHAN reported complete the bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reorganize the militia and provide for the public defense, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messre. GRAY, ALLEY, PIERCE, ALVORD and SCHOLEFIELD.

After further debate, the bill was referred to a Select Committee of Thirteen, to report complete.

Mr. REDINGTON moved to take up the report of the majority of the Select Committee in favor of a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

The yeas and pays were ordered, and the motion lost by Yeas 51, Nays 52.

Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution for a Select Committee of Nine to select bills on general orders,

Ommittee of Nine to select bills on general orders, to be reported complete, with safeguards to prevent any objectionable bill, or to which opposition is made, being so reported. Laid over.

Several bills were then moved and introduced.

Adjourned.

Mad. Ernestine de Villiers will give her first concert on Wednesday evening, March 26, at Irving Hall, assisted by the most eminent artists of New-

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 368, 425, 426, 434, 436, 437, 441, 442 443, 443 to 436 inclusive.

Kings County Circuit Court.—Nos. 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 118, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119.